IN THE CLAIMS:

A complete listing of all the claims is presented herewith:

Claims 1 to 46 (Cancelled).

47. (Previously Presented). Process for destablilizing a viral quasi-species-distribution without inducing resistance to therapeutic agents comprising replicating of nucleic acids of viruses by means of a defective replication system,

wherein the defective replication system incorporates nucleotides with a rate of misincorporation higher than a rate of misincorporation of the viral system of a wild-type, and the defective replication system is induced by action of a chemical substance active agent and,

wherein the viruses are replicated by the replication system having the higher rate of misincorporation at least as effectively as it is done by the replication system of the wild-type virus.

Claim 48. (Cancelled).

Claim 49. (Cancelled).

50.(Previously Presented). A process according to claim 47, comprising

selecting the chemical substance from the group consisting of an antimetabolite and an allosteric effector of the replication system.

Claim 51. (Cancelled).

Claim 52. (Cancelled).

Claim 53. (Previously Presented). A process according to claim 47, comprising

selecting the replicaton systems from the group consisting of RNA or DNA polymerases and co-factors of RNA or DNA polymerases.

Claim 54. (Cancelled).

Claim 55. (Cancelled).

Claim 56. (Cancelled).

Claim 57. (Cancelled).

Claim 58. (Cancelled).

Claim 59. (Cancelled).

Claim 60. (Cancelled).

Claim 61. (Previously Presented). A process for the treatment of viral infections or for the treatment or prophylaxis of viral diseases in a patient, comprising

treating target cells with one or more substances which cause an increased rate of misincorporation for nucleotides of the viral replication system.

Claim 62. (Previously Presented). A process according to claim 61,

wherein the target cells of the viral infection or viral disease are selected from the group consisting of monocellular organisms, bacteria, plant cells, animal host cells, blood cells, and erythropoietic stem cells.

Claim 63. (Cancelled).

Claim 64. (Cancelled).

Claim 65. (Cancelled).

Claim 66. (Cancelled).

Claim 67. (Previously Presented). A method of destabilizing viral quasi-species distributions without inducing resistance to therapeutic agents comprising

inducing defective replication of nucleic acids of the viruses present in the quasi-species distribution around a consensus sequence by replicating the nucleic acids by a defective replication system that has a rate of nucleotide misincorporation higher than the rate of nucleotide misincorporation of the viral wild-type replication system and a replication efficiency at least as great as the wild-type replication system.

Claim 68. (Previously Presented). The method according to claim 67,

wherein the defective replication system results from a natural mutation of the quasi-species distribution or is produced by mutagenesis.

Claim 69. (Cancelled).

Claim 70. (Previously Presented). The method according to claim 67, comprising

further destabilizing the viral quasi-species distribution by one or more nucleases, ribozymes, antisene-RNA, or combinations thereof directed to components of the virus.

Claim 71. (Previously Presented). The method according to claim 67,

wherein the destabilization of viral quasi-species distribution occurs in plant cells or animal cells.

Claim 72. (Previously Presented). A process according to claim 61, comprising

transforming the affected target cells with a vector system comprising a viral vector system, having at least one viral replication system which is leading to a replication

system with a higher rate of misincorporation.

Claim 73. (Cancelled).